NEW YORK HERALD.

JAEES GORDOS BESSETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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ADVERTISEMENTS renesed every day

ANUSENE TO VIIIS EVENING.

DASTLE GARDEN.-LOUISA VILLER. BOWERY THEATRE Bosery.-LIER IN RUSSIA-TIGHT

MIBLO'S, Brusiway -PAQUITA - BAOUL. EATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-INCOMPR ANERICAN BUSEUS-speeded Wife for Half an

VOUD'S MINSTREL H. LL. 444 Broadway - Ermopian

BUCKI ST'S OPERA BOUSE, 539 Broadway.-Buck FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Friday, July 28, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

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In the mails of the Africa we find but few fea tares o interest. The non-ent-v of the Austrians into Wallachia is expla ned by the intrigues of the Prustian cabinet, which, under cover of a complaint that Austria has departed from the stipulations of their separate convention, has persuaded the latter so grant another month's delay before the tureat emed occupation takes place. Another notice to quit has been addressed to the Czar, and if at the ad of the month no answer is returned the Austrians will proceed to execute their threat, (that is to say, if they can,) of driving the Russians out of

the Principalities.
Our private letters convey to us the details of the preparations making by the Czar at Warsaw for the wasion of Gallicia and Hungary, and which are ou the most formidable scale. It is intended to form immediately an army of one hundred and fifty thoumend men for this purpose, to be followed by other corps as fast as they can be brought up.

The minor German States are said to have all with the exception of Wurtemburg, promised to give their adhesion in the Dict to the Austro-Prusman treaty. We are disposed to question the acou racy of this assertion, not only from the previous attitude of Bavaria and Saxony, but from the facts that are transpiring with regard to Prussia itself. and to which we allude more fully in another co

In the attempt to oppose the crossing of the Da nube by the Turks on the 8th, the Russian General. Seymenoff, sustained a complete defeat, with the oss of upwards of nine bundred killed and wound ed An army of forty thousand Turks is now on the Wallachian side of the river, and the fortress of Giurgevo has fallen into their hands. The first contingent of the Anglo French forces, amounting to eighteen thousand men, has, it is said, joined

The cholera has made its appearance in the Baltic Seet, and has compelled its return from Cronstadt to Barosund. Botween Professor Jacobi's submarine batteries, and this new object of terror, we are afraid that Sir Charles Napier's hardly won laurels will wither in these chilly regions.

Louis Nap-leon's speech to the troops embarked at Boulogne for the Baltic is in the stereotyped style of the Marengo and Austerlitz orations. How he must have chuckled inwardly at his allusion to the fact of English vessels conducting them to new

It is probable that a formidable attack has been by this time made by the combined fleets upon Se. astopol. Fifty-eight sail had been sighted sailing direct for that port. ction in Spain notwithstanding the

forts of the Spanish official journals to conceal the truth, is yet far from being put down. A late discom Madrid seports a victory over them in Valencia by the Queen's forces. Fifty-four of the insurgents are said to have been killed, and their der taken. We shall probably, one of these days, have the other version of the story.

The late Greek ministry are to be put on their

trial for illegally apropriating the public money, in connection with the insurrection in Thessaly and Epiros. It would be we'l to institute an inquiry at the same time into the amount that they have re seived from the Czar.

The latest commercial and financial news may be bund under the appropriate head.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. The foreign news had no effect yesterday upon the market for breadstuffs. The light receipts continued to tell upon prices. Sales of common State and Western brands of flour were made in favor of sellers. Wheat was more active, and commanded full prices. Indian corn sold freely, and at very stiff prices for that in prime shipping order. Oats were also better, whilst rye continued scarce and arm. There were sales made of about 400 bales of sotton, in transitu, and about 600 do. on the spot, out one quarter cent decline on Monday's quota tions, especially on low or ordinary grades; fine qualities were in light stock. There was more activity in the tobacco market, with increased sales tucky leaf, though without change of mo ment in quotations. Cuba auscovado molasses was better, and held in some cases at an advance of two cents per gallon. Sugars were tolerably active, and pretty firm. There were increased transactions in New Orleans, which varied in prices from 44 to 45c. for common to fair, and 5c. a 5jc., with one lot at

64c. for prime. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 17th nat. have been received. There were all sorts of re ports regarding conspiracies and the movements of the revolutionists. A rum r was current to the of fect that the insurgents had been encountered and eated; but where or when the event took place we are not informed. It is certain, however, that the revolution is rapidly progressing; and, to add to the borrors of a civil war, a famine is spreading dismay throughout the department of Tobasco. To government journals say nothing about the death of Alverez. They doubtless find it quite as diff. enly to kill him off by unfounded statements as jur powder and lead.

MISCRILLANEOUS

The authorities of Charleston have imposed q a suite of five days on all vessels arriving at hat port from Cube. The vemito was raging to har ol degree at Havana and other places on the

The latest intelligence from Texas mentions

twelve soldiers and twenty five Indiana. Captain Van Buren, the leader of the troops, was shot through the body, but it was thought he would re-

An arrival at Charleston on Wednesday reports falling in with the wreck of the schooner Brook ville, of Castine, Me., vaterlogged and abandoned, on the 26th ult., in lat. 31, lon. 58.

PROPERTY OWNERS AT SAN JUAN. A meeting of the sufferers by the dest u tion of the town of San Juan del Norte took place at the living House yesterday afternoon. The meeting was an into mal one. A memorial to Congress for compensation for damage was drawn up, and a committee appointed to look after the interests of those con erned. The resolution of inquiry late this matter, introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, and laid saids under the rules, will no doubt be renewed at the first opportunity; and hould an investigation take place into the elecum stances of this proceeding, we have no besitation in predi ting that the result will prove the whole afair to be anything but creditable to its promoters. THE POWSING COURT MASTIAL

We continue in another part of to-day's paper the report of the testimony taken on the trial by court mertial of Capt. Downing, at Philadelphia. Yesterday morning the examination of witnesses for the government was concluded, and Lieut. McIntosh was recalled by the accused, being the only witness offered by that side, and the evidence thus losed Mr. Crabb, counsel for Capt. Downing, asked until Monday to prepare the defence. The Court compked with the request.

PROM WASHINGTON.
Our special despatch contains some intelligence regarding the movements of the politicians of this State that is quite interesting.

In the Senate yesterday the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated and finally passed. Among the amendments adopted we observe one increasing the salaries of our Ministers to Paris and London to fifteen thousand dollars per annuafits bereafter to be disallowed. The clerks in the mints and offices of the sub-treasurers were also favored with an increase of salary. Mr. Douglas keeps a bright look out for the interests of his pets, Nepraska and Kansas. On his motion appropriations were voted for public buildings and libraries in those Territories. The speculators, if such there be, in fancy lots in the embryo city of Fort Leavenworth will grieve to learn that so much of the act as makes that post the capital of Kansas is repealed. Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and at a late hour in the afternoon the bill passed by a vote of twenty-five to sixteen. The conference committee on the Inlian Appro priation bill reported. The report was accepted, and the bill passed.

In the House a preamble and resolution setting forth that the President has communicated the fact that there is pending between the Court of Madrid and the government of the United States questions affecting the honor and interest of this country, and pla ing ten millions of dollars at the disposal of the Executive to insure the observance of our just rights, &c., were offered, but objection being made they were not received. Some two months ago we predicted that the administration had determined to protract the difficulties with Spain so as to leave them in an unsettled condition when Congress adjourned, and thus have an excuse for asking an appropriation of several millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President during the recess. This precious scheme is now about being carried out. The official organ has broken ground on the subject in a carefully prepared article, which closes with the remark :- " We do not suppose that Congress will adjourn without placing within the disposal of the Executive the means necessary to enable him to act efficiently in any emergency that may arise during the recess. Here, then, is a decided attempt to get hold of the surplus yet remaining in the treasury, which the ten million Gadsden swindle failed to swallow up wholly. An ineffectual effort was made to introduce a relution calling for information concerning the de. struction of San Juan. The bill regulating the pay and increasing the efficiency of the army was taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

The News from Europe-Russia Preparing to Invade Austria.

The intelligence brought by the Africa leaves the European question pretty much in the same position in which it stood at the date of our previous advices. The Austrians have not as yet entered Wallachia, and the Russians still occupy Bucharest. The persuasions of the Prussian Cabinet had succeeded in postponing for another month the entry of the Austrian troops into the Principalities, in order o give time for a reply f another and more peremptory summons. If no answer be returned, it is then understood that Austria will pour her troops into the Principatities, and proceed to execute the conditions of her convention with the Western Powers by endeavoring to drive the Russians back upon their own frontiers. These facts demontrate the accuracy of the statement that Austria is now prepared to co-operate with the coalition to the full extent of its objects. They leo show that Prussia is using every effort to throw obstacles in the way of her action, and to gain the time necessary to enable the Czar to complete the formidable preparations which he is now making to push an invading army from Warsaw, where troops have been for some time concentrating for the purpose, into those provinces of the Austrian empire in which the evolutionary elements are most rife, and in which, if he does not meet with much sympathy from the population, he may at least calculate on not encountering a very determined re-

Beades the inducements which this prospect holds out, the movement, in a strategic point of view, is the most advantageous one that the Russian Emperor can at present undertake. His advance into Gallicia will be protected on the right by the neutrality, if not the active co-operation, of Prussia, and on the left by the strong positions which he holds in Moldavin. The supplies for his armies will not only be drawn from Poland, but from the Prussian ter-ritories; for even at the present moment, though the Berlin cabinet is o-tensibly acting with the coalition large import trade is carried on through the medium of the Prussian ports, with the interior of Russin. An American gentleman with whom we had lately the pleasure of conversing, and who has just returned from Europe, confirms this intelligence by the statement that he met thirty thousand wagons laden with French and English goods, travelling from the frontiers of Prussia to St Petersburg. The lucrative trade thus carried on through her territories would in itself, if ac trong political motives existed to throw doubts on the sincerity of her conduct, be sufficient to explain the repugnance which Prussia has manifeeted to be drawn into active hostilities against the Czar.

From these facts, it is evident that the whole trunt of the Russian operations will now be directed against Austria. So long as that ower is in a condition to give effect to its no naces any attempt on the part of ta-Czar to pursue the campaign on the Turkish side would be impolitic, and perhapeven fatal to his designs. Great as are the resources that he can bring into the field, they must inevitably be crushed in a position in which he would be cut off from all supplies by

sea, and, in the event of the chain of communication with Poland and the Crimea being interrupted, even with his own t-rritories. man of the least military foresight would on. ter plate the probability of pursuing - campaign under such disadvantages. with the Anglo-French and Turkish cont sents, sup-ported by the fleets in the Black Sea, checking his advance, and the forces of Austria r-ady to tall upon his rear, his armie , must inevitably be hemmed in on every side and cut to pieces. Although, therefore, the Passians have not as yet entirely evacuated Vallachia it is clear that the partial retrograde movement that has taken place on the lir e of the Sereth will be immediately followed up by the abandonment of Bucharest and such other positions in the lower Price pality as continue in their possession. and the concentration of such a force from north to south of Moldavia as will suffice for the protection of their own frontlers. In this quarter. and along the coasts in the Black Sea, we may therefore assume that for some time to come the operations of the Russians will be strictly defensive. For the safety of Sebustopol and the Crimea, notwithstanding the for nidable efforts that are about to be directed against them, there is but little to apprehend. The Russians will here be fighting on their own territory, and will not be demoralized by the fear of having their communications cut off, and their rear menaced by Austrian troops. As long as they keep their ships within the shelter of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and trust to their granite walls and sub-marine batteries, they will have nothing to fear from the cautious courage of Admirals Hamelin and Dundas.

As regards the war on the Asiatic side, we may, therefore, as far as active hostilities or decided advantages to either of the belligerent armies are concerned, expect, if no: a temporary suspension, at least such a feeble vitality as will scarcely suffice to attract our attention from the more important events of which Gallicia and Hungary are about to be the theatre. Here all the disposable forces of Russia will be directed, in order to humble or totally crush the treacherous and ungrateful ally whom she so lately saved from destruction. The Hungarians, whose victorious assertion of their rights was on'y defeated by Muscovite intervention. will, perhaps, owe their deliverance from Aus trian despotism to the same powerful arm that before helped to rivet their chains. Stranger revolutions in political feeling than this have before marked the conflicts of great European interests. And the flames of war once lighted up in Germany, who can say when the conflagration will be arrested, or to what important changes in present territorial arrangements they may give rise. Italy, groaning under the iron heel of an oppression the most tyrannical and hateful that the world ever witnessed, will start up from her prostrate condition at the sound of the first toesin of Russian invasion, and shake off forever the degrading voke that has enslaved her mind and paralyzed ber energies. There is no exaggera tion in this prospect. Once a Russian army reaches the gates of Vienna, the death knell of the Anstrian monarchy may be said to be rung. Nothing can then prevent the ill assort ed parts of that unwieldy structure from turnbling to pieces, and crushing all minor despotisms in their fall. From its rains there will probably arise a number of smaller but more independent States, governed by more enlarged and rational ideas of human rights, and brought more within the circle of popular sympathies. Let the changes, however, that are to follow in the train of approaching events, be what they may, they can lead to nothing but an amelioration in the condition of the suffering masses of the continent. And let it not be supposed that the liberals of Germany and Italy will hesitate to avail themselves of the aid of their former

oe. Were he a thousand times blacker than he is painted, they would joyfully hail him as their deliverer. It would be strange if he, who has been hitherto considered the incarnation of despotic ideas, should prove to be the chosen instrument of God to bring about the general enfrauchisement of the human race

The Case of Daniel E. Siekles and John Van Buren-Pacific and Satisfactory Correspond

ence-Short and sweet. Our anxi-ty is at an end. We breathe more freely. The alarming misquierstanding bet reen Daniel E. Sickles, (national hard shell democrat, and Secretary of our Legation at London.) and John Van Buren, (free soil Buffalo, soft shell anti-Nebraska democrat, and the Prince of Tammany Hall,) has been amicably adjusted, as will appear from the following correspondence, which lately took place in London:-

45 WEYMOUTH STREET, PORTLAND PEACE, LONDON, July 14, 1854.

TO THE EDITION OF THE BURNALD.

DEAR SEE—I have been requested to forward, for publication in the HERALD, copies of a correspondence that has just taken place between Daniel E. Sickles and John Van Buren, relative to a speech made by Van Buren at Tam.

many Hall last November. This is the first time that
the gentlemen have been in proximity since the objectionable words were spoken. You will observe that Sickles' note is very polite, and that Van Buren's an swer is manly and to the point, and happily dispress of matter which had caused much bad feeling. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. SANDERS. THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Sickles to Mr. Van Buren.

2 LANGRAN PLACE.

Portland Place, July 11, 1854.

FIR—My friend, Maj. A. H. Shbley, of California, will reall upon you and hand you this note, which has for its object, to ask for an explanation from you of that portion of your speech delivered in Tammany Hall on the 4th November last, wherein you quoted and repeated some denaive language, said to have been employed with reference to me by Bowning, the negro, in 1840, at an aboliton meeting. The language is, as reported, highly bjectionable, as you are of course aware, if intended by rou to be applied to my personal character.

I have handed to Maj. Nibley a copy of the New York imes, of the 1th of November, 1853, containing a report if your speech.

Times, of the 5th of November, 1855, containing a report of your speech.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obesieut servant,

D. E. SICKLES.
To John Van Burnn, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Queen's Hotel, Cort street.

Six—In reply to your note of yesterday, named me by Maj. Sibley, I can with propriety state, that I had no intention of applying to you the language used by Mr. Downing in the extracts to which you have called my attention. This reems to me obvious from the context. My perfore was to relate the course taken by Mr. Downing and those also acted with him, in what had years before been reported to be their own. language, without at all adopting its truth or propriety.

Lespectfully, your obedient servant,

To Panna E Sickle, Secretary of Legation of the United States.

The is short and sweet. The Prince, a etter writer, was always remarkably brief. pointed, and to the purpose. Witness his Jess Hast corre pondence, as long ago as 1832-3-4, on finance, public patrinage, politics, the elecon, b. Alleny Regency, the spoils, new boots, d a variety of miscellaneous articles. Those tters of John were the cream of the Mackenzie camphiet, and first brought the Prince to public not ce as a y u g financier, politician, and wit of producous talects and great promise. His course was onward and upward from that day " Al the expl sion between the old gentleman of Kinderhook and Gen. Cass at the Bultimore Cenvention of 1848. Since that unhappy overthrow of the line of succession for the Presidency, as laid down by the democratic Bourt ons, John has been floundering about in shoal water; and the New York democracy, with here and there a flash in the pan, have been rap'dly going to the dogs. Hence the rupture between the Prince and Mr. Sickles. Now, like the old chief Logan, we can "rejoice at the beams of peace."

Look at this correspondence upon that speech at Tammany Hall. Mr. Sickles sends his friend, Major Sibley, for an "explanation," and is awaiting an answer as "the most obedient servant" of the Prince. And the Prince meets the question with the magnanimity and frankness of a true Prince. He says-"I can with propriety state that I had no intention of applying to you the language used by Mr. Downing,"-(meaning George T. Downlag, free colored American, famous for his superh oysters, fried, roasted and stewed, scolloped and raw, and for his opposition to the African Colonization Society.) The Prince had "no intention of applying" Downing's language to Mr. Sickles. He merely said what Downing had said, to amuse the b'hoys of Old Tammany. It was so funny he could not help it. The par pose of the Prince was simply to show that by a reunion with Mr. Sickles, the Tammany democracy had lost the support of Mr. Downing and other "respectable black men." Nothing more. The Prince didn't endorse what Downing said. Not a bit of it. And thus, says Mr. Sanders, is the matter "happily disposed of." Blessed are the peace makers.'

We should be better pleased, however-we should feel a little more secure of the restoration of the entente cordiale between the parties-had Mr. Sickles acknowledged the receipt of the Prince's note, and the satisfactory character of his "explanation." But we presume it is all right. Mr. Sickles is a man not to be trifled with; but he is also a man satisfied with a reasonable explanation, without pressing his opponent to the wall. He is not the man to frighten an adversary into a capitulation by the levelling of a Kentucky rifle at his head. Nor is Mr. Van Buren the man to lose time in quibbling upon technicalities, when a simple statement is the thing required.

Now, then, the field is clear before us. Perhaps by the next steamer we shall be informed of a sociable dinner given by our acting consul at London, Mr. Sanders, to Messrs. Sickles, Van Buren, and their respective friends, and of a plan adopted at said dinner for the comfortable reunion of the divided and distracted New York democracy. We shall never be satisfied of the hearty reconciliation of the principals in this affair, until they shall have dired and wined together, and materially swallowed Downing's words with some of Downing's choicest shell fish. If there are cone to be had in England, an order should forthwith be sent over to Downing himself for a supply of the fattest Shrewsbury or Blue Point oysters, and the best of the clams of

Coney Island. At all events, let us rejoice that the Continental tour of the Prince is open before himthat his reconciliation with Sickles may be speedily followed by the reunion of the democratic party, without regard to George T. Downing, the Buffalo platform or the administration-and that, if the Prince be charged with important diplomatic functions at London, Paris, Madrid, Rome, or Constantinople, let us hope that he may be entirely successful in his mission, without reference to Marcy's diplomatic breeches. The Prince did not mean to give offence, in his Tammany speech, to Mr. Sickles, and the sachems of the old wigwam are relieved. "Behold," say the Scriptures, yea, "behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Indeed, we may exclaim with the honest Dutchman:-"It ish petter as goot-it ish neish!"

Marcy's Last Explott-The Russian Treaty. went about frightening greenhorns, seems to have been the prototype of the Hon. William L. Marcy, the Secretary of State. The lion whose skin has been stolen is Banjamin Franklin: the ass is before us. Our youthful readers will remember how the triumphant career of the disguised animal in the fable was brought to an untimely end by an indiscreet bray, elicite I by the eestacy of the unwonted pastime. Mr. Marcy has not yet brayed in person; but the braying is done so well for him by certain newspaper correspondents, who love to honor him, that his own performance would be superfluous. No one could mistake him for an instant.

He began to steal the lion's skin as soon as he was installed in office, by issuing his fam us proclamation about diplomatic costume. That was Ben Franklin all over-not the Ben Franklin we should have known to-day, had the old sage lived till the year 1854, and enlarged his experience and altered his ideas with each change in the world's habits and notions-but the statesman of the last century, ignorant of all that has occurred since 1785, and thinking and writing as though the world had stood still for the last fifty years. A pure copyist, Mr. Marcy made no allowance for any changes. He tried to speak in 1854, what Franklin would have spoken in 1780, and the consequence waswhat every one might have forceen-that, instead of glory, he covered himself with ridicule. The circular on diplomatic costume has afforded the courts of Europe food for merriment for the last twelve months, and there are places where it is still a standing joke. It has got our representatives into all sorts of petty squabbles, and done no earthly good either to the country or to themselves. When Franklin set the example of simplicity in dress to our consular and diplomatic agents, there was some virtue and especially some appropriateness in the practice; for Mr. Marcy to preach, in the year of grace 1853, what Franklin practiced seventy years before was simply a silly plagiarism. All which to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary takes the credit of his sacrifice to republican simplicity, and there are quarters where he is glorifed therefor.

The lion's skin was again thrown over John Donkey's shoulders a few days ago, in the matter of the Russian treaty. Loud brays hav been beard from various ad meers of Mr. Marcy calling upon the world to applied the length of his mane, the fire of his eye, the strengta or his muscle. Could the importinent meddler have been silenced, the inofernive asimal might have passed annoticed, and hadisyare, unseen. But they would bray, and all the world detects the imposture. As in the matter of the circular on diplomatic costume. Marcy has again been stealing from Frankiin dialect, he went on shore. The indignant poo-to make a little capital out of the Russian treaty. ple surrounded the house in which he stopped,

The story is very simple. As far back as 1779, then England was at war with Spain, two Rassian vessels were seized by the Spanish cruisers under the plea that they were carrying supplies to Gibraltar. Great Britain tried bard to induce Russia to make this a pretext for declaring war against Spain; but Catherine, who saw farther than most sovereigns, resolved instead to start a new doctrine of international law, which subsequently became the basis of what was called the "armed neutrality." In ted to sail unmolested to and from belligerent ports, that articles contraband of war should be confined to certain specific objects enumerated in the declaration, and that the right of blockade should be restricted to those ports where supplies from without might interfere with the operations of the blockading power. This declaration was addressed to all neutral powers, and great efforts were made by Russia to in-duce them all to enter into an alliance for the purpose of enforcing the doctrine. It was embraced readily by Sweden and Denmark, Prussis and Austria: Spain and France gave a qualified assent; and in 1781, the United States, represented by Benjamin Franklin concurred in the declaration. Those who take the trouble to refer to the histories and diplomatic papers of the period will find that the question of neutral rights was then fully discussed by the Russian government and Dr. Franklin, and that the latter then shaped, as the policy of the Unite! States, the very doctrines which form the basis of the treaty just concluded betweeen Mr. Marcy and the Russian Minister. So far from estab lishing a new principle, or gaining a new point for the country, Mr. Marcy has done nothing but go over the old ground and tread in the foctsteps of Dr. Franklin. Our position to wards Russia stands precisely as it was seventy years ago. The Secretary has again copied Benjamin Franklin; with what fidelity we shall be better enabled to judge when the treaty is laid before us. In this, as in the former case, the plagiarist

has shown his utter want of tact and discrimi nation. Had Benjamin Franklin been called upon in 1853 to write a circular on diplomatic costume, or had he been sent abroad as a foreign minister, he certainly would have taken into account the changes which have taken place in the world's notions since the close of the last century and we may safely assume that he would neither have advised nor set us the example of aping our forefathers. Had Benjamin Franklin been required to-day to make a treaty with Russia, he would have done something more than reiterate the old theories of 1780. He would have remembered that Russia is at present seriously embarrassed by her American possessions which are menaced by the British fleet in the Pacific. He would have seen at a glance how desirable this addition to our territory would beat the present time; what an advantage it would prove to our whaling interest and what military value it would possess in the event of a disturbance with England. Considering these matters, and remembering the surplus in the treasury, the first point of any treaty with Russia that Benjamin Franklin might have concluded would have been the purchase of Russian America for the United States. We may rely upon it that it would have been concluded by this time had he occu pied Mr. Marcy's place. We need not say that nothing has yet been done towards this end. Mr. Marcy has probably never thought of the subject, and perhaps does not know that Russia has any territory on this continent. In his eagerness to make capital for himself, he has too shrewd an appreciation of his own faculties to venture upon any thing original. The lion's skin is the thing for him. What a figure he cuts in it, with his newspaper friends braying around him, we leave the people to judge.

San Juan de Nicaragua—The Demand for an

We have shown in a previous article, that the

town of San Juan de Nicaragua, so bravely burned by Capt. Hollins, of the Cyane, was an American town, governed and principally owned by Americans. It was about the only spot in all Central America where civil liberty and religious tolerance had taken root. Its destruction was, therefore, not only an outrage upon Americans, but upon civilization.

We stated yesterday that, in 1852, both the United States and Great Britain entered lato an agreement to maintain the statu quo in San Juan. That is to say, to support the government of that place, which was made up of Americans. Lord Clarendon, in his despatch to Mr. Crampton, dated July 22, 1853, says :-

That request was grounded on the instructions which were furnished in the spring of 1852, by the British and United States governments, to their respective naval commenders in tentral America, directing them to support in conjunction, and pending the negotiations for the settlement of the Central American question, the defactor government of San Juan.

That such instructions were issued to the United States commanders, and acted upon by them, is notorious; for when the authorities of San Juan proposed wholly to discard the nominal sovereignty of Mosquito, Commodore Parker, of the United States home squadron, refused to sanction the change of flag, "pending the settlement of the question between Nicaragua and Mosquito."

San Juan was regarded in Nicaragua, and by the people of the port itself, as under the joint protection of the United States and Great Britain. The United States government ordered its officers to recognize and sustain the de facto government. Mr. Solon Borland, there fore, in resisting the efforts of the government of San Juan to arrest a man charged with the crime of murder, committed within the jurisdiction of San Juan, was gullty of a gross and unjustif able outrage. By this act he divested hi of any privilege which might be supposed to attach to his official character as minister or exminister, and rendered himself amenable to punishment. The government of the United States not only had recognized the authoritie of San Juan, and instructed its naval officers to support them, but as late as June 9, 1853, Mr. Marcy, in a despatch to Mr. Ingersoll, distinctly states that such instructions were issued for the "purpose of preserving the public peace, and punishing wrong doers!

Mr. Solon Borland took upon himself to con temn this authority and thwart this purpose. Therefore, even if it were true that an atte was made to arrest him in consequence, that a tempt was perfectly legitimate, proper and necessary. He should have been arrested and punished on the spot.

But it is denied that any attempt was made to arrest bim, either for this resistance to the execution of the laws, or his previous complicity in the alleged murder. After having pointed a loaded rifle at the officers of San Juan, and denounced them in choice Arkansas

and, believing the alleged murderer to be with demanded the surrender of the latter. This demand was responded to in a speech from Mr. Borland, in which, it is said, he characterized the assembly in terms not fit to be repeated. It is no wonder that some excitable nd v'duels became sufficiently exasperated to shy a bottle at the head of the orator. The only marvel is that he was lat off thus easily.

Admitting that Mr. Borland was insulted, the act was not that of the authorities of February. 1780, she issued a declaration the San Juan. They had no part in it, and so effect that all neutral vessels should be permitted to sail unmolested to and from belligerent disavowed it on the spot, and offered a reward for the apprehension of the person who hall committed the act. Mr. Borland, therefore, was not outraged. The demand, consequently, on San Juan for an apology was not only unjust, but invalid, against the government of that place, whose authority had been set at defiance, and who had been in every respect grossly insulted. An apology was rather due to them from the government at Wa hington, for sending abroad a man who did not better know the duties and conduct proper to a man and an American citizen, to say nothing of an American Minister.

But if the demand of Capt. Hollins for an apology" was unfounded, what is to be said of the demand of " \$25,000 for damages to the Nicaragua Transit Company ?" The origin of that commo requires explanation. Let Mr. Marcy, or whoever else sanctioned it, or authorized its enf reement, give us the facts. We do not clearly understand how a company, owing all its rights and privileges to a foreign State. can be prot-cted by the destruction of American property by American ships. The destruction of the houses and goods of American citizens is a novel way of protecting the interests of a Nicaraguan company, which it was left the administration of Pierce to dis-

CITY ADVERTISING-THE HERALD'S PLAT-FORM.—Comptroller Flagg has favored us with a copy of a printed document, with a writtenfoot note. inviting us to send in proposals "for publishing, twice a week, for seven weeks, the redemption notice of the sale of April, 1853, for unpaid assessments. Also, the redemption notice of the sale of April, 1853, for unpaid taxes of the year 1851. Also, the redemption notice of the sale of May, 1853, for unpaid Croton water rents of the year commencing May 1st, 1851, and ending April 30, 1852. The notices to be inserted in the body of the paper, and not in a supplement, and the publishers to furnish 1,500 copies of the redemption notice of each sale, in pamphlet form, to be folded, stitched, and delivered to the Department. And, also, to cause notices to be published twice a week, for seven weeks, in twelve daily papers published in the city of New York, stating where the detailed notices are published and can be procured, and to furnish affidavits and copies of all such publications."

We cannot afford to waste our valuable time in making any such proposals, for sundry weighty reasons. The principal objection that we have to this way of doing business is caused by the fact hat the persons having control of the city and county advertising never take into consideration the circulation of the several newspapers, in comparison to the price demanded by each. Now, for this job, sundry small morning and evening journals, baving circulations varying from five hundred to two thousand, will put in at absurdly low rates, and probably get it. As their circulation is small, and advertising patronage limit-ed, they can afford to fill up their paper with this matter, and make it lucrative, at a price which would not pay for the ink consumed in printing one edition of the HERALD. There are two or three of these papers that will bid for this job as low per line as will pay for setting up the type. As their space is worth nothing to themselves or any body else, this is probably right, and they save the setting up of fresh matter until the advertisement runs out. As the supplement dodge is cut off, the job will not be so fat as formerly, when the Wall street

We are, therefore, obliged to decline all offers from the Common Council, until the city is ready to pay a fair price for its work. We see no reason why the city should not pay as well as the chambermeid.

THE SPIRIT RAPPERS ABOUT AGAIN -PRESI-DENT TALLMADGE IN ARMS .- We give, in another place, certain interesting documents which we lately received from the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, ex-U. S. Senator from New York, and ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and now President of the Spiritual Republic, Grand Marshall of all the rappers, tippers, writers, &c., &c. It appears that some small newspaper in Virginia has been saying severe things about the President, and he replies. With our accustomed liberality, we give both sides a hearing. The worst feature in the whole affair is, that a great deal of valuable time, ink, and paper is wasted on snother "spiritual" book. This sort of literature is only distinguished as a means whereby a great deal of vapid and unmeaning trash is poured into credulous and mystified

Oblinary.

We published yesterday the melancholy tidings of the death of Miss Abigail Fillmore, only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore, at Aurora, in Eric county, in this State, on Wednesday morning last, after a sickness of a few hours from the cholera. She had left Buffalo the previous day, in apparently good health, to spend a few days among her friends at the village where she only went to die

Miss Fillmore was an amiable, interesting and ducated young lady, and at her decease was twenty two years of age. Some years ago, and, we believe, while her father was a member of Congress, she employed herself as a school teacher in the county of Erie. She thus gave the best and most truly exalted promises in her early girlhood of future usefulness as an active member of society.

And her brief and simple history, in connection with the highest official honors with which our State and our country have invested her worthy father, furnishes another illustration of the simplifather, furnishes another influstration of the sample city, and majesty, and nobleness of our republican institutions. In her life, and in that of her father and his family, we have another of the many ex-amples that "useful employment" is the crowning attribute of the American character and of American society, and the surest and safest passport to the highest social honors and political distinctions.

ington, as President of the United States, his de ceased daughter resided with him at the White House, and from her unassuming manners, har na-tive intelligence, and genial and kindly disposition, won the respect and esteem of all the visiters with whom she was brought into contact at the Executive mansion, or among the social circles of Washington, and especially those of her own sex. She was there betrothed to a deserving young law-yer, Mr. R. G. Campbell, of this city, who died here